

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

other name/site number: George and Martha Cheever Homestead; Ernest and Gertrude Shy Ranch

zip code: 59351

(__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

State or Federal agency and bureau

___ other (explain):

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Number of Resources within Property

Category of Property: District

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>10</u>	<u>4</u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u>5</u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register: n/a

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

10 9 Total

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single residence
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuildings

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single residence
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER/vernacular, rustic
Log construction/cut lumber/rock work

Materials:

foundation: STONE, CONCRETE, EARTH
walls: WOOD/Log, board
roof: METAL
other:

Narrative Description

Setting

The Cain Ranch Buildings are located in southeastern Montana, six miles off Highway 212, in Powder River County. Broadus and Ashland, both about thirty two miles from the ranch, are the nearest towns. Volborg, the local post office, is approximately twenty five miles to the north of the ranch, with Miles City being about eighty miles to the north. The ranch sits in forested rough hill country, on the east fork of Little Pumpkin Creek. The ranch is surrounded on three sides by the Custer National Forest, in a region devoted to cattle ranching and hay production. Home Creek Butte, the highest point in the county at 4,407 feet, is less than two miles from the buildings. Little Pumpkin Creek runs into Big Pumpkin Creek which eventually meets up with the Tongue River, a few miles south of Miles City.

The landscape is tree covered, sometimes rough, hills, with scattered broad rolling flat areas. Much of the water for the ranch operations is supplied by naturally flowing springs. The area has abundant wildlife including deer, grouse, turkey, elk and mountain lion.

Farm Description

The buildings are located in a mostly flat area just to the west of a drainage running through the ranch from the Home Creek Butte direction. The road, which comes from the north, runs between the barns and corral, and the residence, and continues on to Suicide Pass and Highway 212. Several mature apple trees and two fir trees grow just west of the residence. The ground around the buildings is covered with shale which is hauled from a pit located on the ranch. Grass hay fields lay to the north, west and south of the buildings. To the east, is a long tree covered ridge which ends in the slough created by the drainage coming from Home Creek Butte. Beyond the hay fields, are tree covered ridges.

(see Continuation Sheets)

Cain Ranch
Name of Property

Powder River County, Montana
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Areas of Significance: SETTLEMENT, AGRICULTURE

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): n/a

Period(s) of Significance: 1905-1960

Significant Person(s): n/a

Significant Dates: 1905, 1943

Architect/Builder: George Cheever

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Cain Ranch is historically significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its historic association with land settlement in the Pumpkin Creek River Valley in southeast Montana. The area retains much of the agricultural activity and character that inspired its settlement and the Cain Ranch is an integral and representative component of the landscape. The ranch has existed in an isolated rural environment throughout the twentieth century and continues to operate into the twenty-first century. From its 1905 homestead origins by George Cheever, to its acquisition by the Cain family in 1943, and through the twentieth century, the Cain Ranch clearly illustrates early twentieth century homesteading following the transition from free-range country to smaller individual ranches in southeastern Montana.

(See Continuation Sheets)

9. Major Bibliographic References

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- Power River County Extension Homemakers Council. *Echoing Footsteps, Powder River County*, 1967.
- Svingen, Orlan J. *The Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, 1877-1900*. University Press of Colorado, Boulder, 1993.
- U.S. Bureau of Census
Decennial Census Population (Title Varies by Census), Processed by the Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, 1890-2000.
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- Weist, Tom *A History of the Cheyenne People*. Montana Council for Indian Education. Billings. 1977.

Cain Ranch
Name of Property

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Wettstaed, James R. *Cultural Resources Prehistoric Land Use Patterns in Southeastern Montana*. Report No. 12. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region: Missoula. 1991.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 160 acres

UTM References:

Zone 13

Point A = Easting 428098	Northing 5051441
Point B = Easting 428332	Northing 5051441
Point C = Easting 428332	Northing 5051192
Point D = Easting 428098	Northing 5051192

Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)): SENESE and NESESE of Section 33 and NWSWSW and SWNWSW of Section 34, Township 2S, Range 47E

Verbal Boundary Description

The northwest corner point of the boundary begins just east of a low ridge. It runs due east and just crosses an unnamed tributary drainage of Marvell Creek. It then proceeds south over the top of a small ridge. From this point it turns west and again crosses the drainage to a point in a gentle valley. It then heads north to the beginning point.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is drawn to encompass both the domestic and agricultural buildings and structures of the Cain Ranch historically associated with the ranch and presently held by the property owners.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ella M. Howard
organization: Daughter of Mrs. Oscar Cain date: 12-1-09
street & number: P.O. Box 814 telephone: 406-234-3393, 406-727-2682
city or town: Miles City state: Montana zip code: 59301

Property Owner

name/title: Mrs. Oscar (Gladys) Cain
street & number: P.O. Box 814 telephone: 406-234-3393
city or town: Miles City

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National Park Service**

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The ranch contains 19 buildings or structures. These include a house, log cabin, small lawn mower shed, outhouse, coal shed, implement garage, two fuel tanks, three round metal grain bins, a tool shop/granary, barn, an historic chicken house, a modern metal chicken house, a milk shed, a garage, loafing barn, and corrals. Moving from the east to the west, the garage, milk shed, and wood loafing shed are in a north/south row along the edge of the slough/drainage which runs north and south on the east side of the buildings. The barn is about one hundred fifty feet west of the milk shed, and displays a series of wood plank fence corrals to the south, east and north. The road passes between the barn and the wood shop immediately west of the barn. About 100 feet south of the tool shop/granary is the implement garage, fuel tanks, and two grain bins. The house is about seventy-five feet west of the woodshed, and the log cabin is two hundred feet west of the house. The outhouse and small lawn mower shed sit west of the log cabin. Directly south of the house about seventy-five feet rests the coal shed. The historic chicken house, metal chicken house and one round metal grain bin are about five hundred feet north of the barn. A slough lies between the barn and these buildings. A low ridge displaying volcanic outcropping lies west of the buildings. On either side of this ridge are grass hay fields.

Description of Resources

Contributing Features

House (A) (one contributing building, 1905)

The house built by the Cheever's in 1905 is a 20-foot by 40-foot log building with a rock foundation. A cross-gable roof covered with tin sheeting protects the building. Cedar lapboard siding, painted white, covers the elevations. The north end of the building is the living room. The north elevation contains paired vinyl windows. The original windows were replaced in 2009 to improve energy efficiency. The south end is divided into two 10-foot by 20-foot bedrooms. Each room contains one two-over-two window covered by a storm window in the south elevation. The east and west walls of the bedrooms were originally exterior walls but as a result of additions are now interior walls; the two-over-two double-hung windows originally associated with these elevations are still in place and serve as interior windows. The ceilings of the two rooms exhibit a gentle half pyramid configuration with the center measuring 9.5 feet, and the sides measuring 7 feet 10 inches.

Around 1920, the Cheever's constructed a log addition off the west elevation. This room serves as the kitchen and measures 20 feet by 20 feet. It runs perpendicular to the original building and joins it in the middle. This addition contains three windows including one facing north, one facing west, and one interior window facing south into the porch. In 2009, a vinyl window replaced the west-facing window. The north elevation contains a horizontally sliding window. The interior window is a two-over-two double-hung. There are three wooden interior doors in this room; one in the north elevation provides access to the bathroom addition, one in the south wall leads to a porch, and one provides access to a wooden staircase leading to the basement. Near the middle of the kitchen is a Monarch wood/coal cooking stove used by the Cheever's. It is still used by the Cain's to heat the kitchen.

The Cheever's also added an 8-foot wide porch off the east elevation extending the full length of the 20-foot by 40-foot portion of the building in 1910. It was initially open to allow Lucretia, who had breathing issues, to sleep in the fresh air. Ernest Shy later enclosed the addition after her passing, circa 1936. The porch contains two rooms. The northern room measures 12 feet long and serves as a bedroom. This room contains a recently installed vinyl single-hung window in the north elevation, and paired one-over-one double-hung windows in the east elevation. The southern room serves as a storage area. The east elevation contains two paired one-over-one double-hung windows and the south elevation displays a one-over-one single hung window. The east elevation of the storage room also contains a wood door covered by a metal screen door providing exterior access.

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When the Cain's moved into the house in the early 1940's, they added an enclosed porch made from cut lumber on the south side of the kitchen. Six one-light hopper style windows located near the roofline of the south elevation outside wall provide light. Each measures 24" by 27" inches. In 2007, the old wooden door and screen door leading to the outside in the south elevation were replaced with a new wooden door and metal screen door to improve energy efficiency.

In the 1950s, when the Rural Electrification Administration brought electricity to the ranch, the Cain's added a half-gable roofed, 10-foot by 12-foot bathroom to the northwest corner of the building. It is entered through a door from the kitchen, and has a sliding glass window in the north wall. The west elevation window was in-filled during a 2005 remodel.

When the Cain's moved in, the log walls were covered with heavy brown paper. In all of the rooms, except one bedroom, this paper was covered with sheet rock and either painted or wall papered. The one bedroom still displays the paper on the walls.

A cellar constructed from rock and cement underlies the north half of the building. A seven-step stairway leading to a wooden bi-fold hinged door provides exterior access to the cellar. The sides of this entry way are made of rock/cement. Tin covers the door and top part of this entry way.

The roof over the entire house was replaced in 2001. At that time, the dirt insulation was removed and replaced with foam panels, and covered with tin. The cladding presently on the majority of the house dates to at least 1910.

In 2009, the deteriorating sidewalk on the south side of the house was replaced with a solid sheet of concrete. This was done in part to direct roof water away from the house.

The kitchen area is heated with a Monarch coal/wood stove installed by the Cheever's in 1905. To address safety concerns, the original chimney was removed and replaced by one exiting the room directly over the stove. The original wood box, which sat near the stove, was moved to the back porch by Mrs. Cain who disapproved of the mess created by filling it with wood. The wood stove in the living room was replaced by a propane stove. Other than an electric baseboard heater in the bathroom, none of the other rooms have a source of heat.

Several pieces of furniture remain from the homestead days, including an upright piano, which the Cheever's shipped from the east coast.

Coal Shed (B) (one contributing building, circa 1905)

This 30-foot by 12-foot building serves as a coal and wood storage building for the house stove. The side gable roof is 12 feet high at its center and is covered by a steel roof. The tin was replaced in 2009 to correct leaking problems. The building is orientated north and south, and sits about 50 feet south of the house, outside of the yard fence. Differences in the exterior of the building suggest an addition was constructed at one time. The initial 20 feet of the north end displays board-and-batten siding. The north elevation displays an opening, now boarded shut, likely used to load coal into the building. A three-step wooden stairway leads to a vertical plank wooden door in the east elevation, near the north end of the building. A small four-light fixed window is located in the east elevation. The floor is made from cut lumber.

The south 10 feet of the building appears to be an addition. The same roof which tops the northern portion of the building covers the southern addition. Cut horizontal boards with exposed studs comprise the walls. The south elevation contains a 2-foot by 2-foot opening to load coal. Below this opening is a small four-light fixed window. A walk way runs the length of the interior of the east side. Two walls divide the interior, one is the south end of the northern portion of the building, and the other is located 10 feet from the north end. This building sits on a concrete foundation.

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This building was originally located 20 feet from the house. In the early 1950s, Oscar Cain moved it to its present location. Other than the installation of the new roof, no changes have occurred to the building since the Cain's bought the ranch in the early 1940's. At some point, the interior was damaged by a fire started by a hog fat rendering stove. Evidence of this fire is still visible on the inside of building.

Tool Shop/Granary (C) *(one contributing building, circa 1905)*

This 15-foot by 30-foot building sits about 40 feet directly east of the house. Cut lumber topped with sheets of roofing tin cover the side gable roof. The building is orientated east and west. It is constructed in the same manner as the coal shed. The west half of the building displays board-and-batten cladding and the east half exhibits horizontal cut lumber with the exposed studs. A cut lumber wood floor runs throughout the interior. The building rests on a dry-laid stone foundation.

Two wooden walls divide the building into three rooms. The west room was used as the shop; the west elevation of this room contains a two-light fixed window. A vertical wood plank door provides ingress into this room from the south elevation. The original work bench associated with this building rests in this room. Many old tools, including George Cheever's large toolbox full of wood working implements, occupy the shop. A single vertical wood plank door in the south elevation provides access to the two eastern rooms presently used for grain storage. Both the east and west gable elevations contain a 2-foot by 2-foot opening covered by a wooden hinged door for grain auger access.

Barn (D) *(one contributing building, 1905)*

This 22-foot by 45-foot two-story building is orientated north and south. The dual pitched gable roof is constructed from cut lumber covered with sheets of roofing tin. It is 20 feet tall; the floor of the second story sits 8 feet above the ground. The north and south elevations display vertical cut lumber. When the Cain's bought the ranch in 1943, the sides of the first floor were log. In the early 1950s, Oscar, with the help of his two sons, replaced the logs with cut lumber. At the same time, the entire building was jacked up and a cement foundation poured beneath it. The east and west elevations and the roof were covered with sheets of roofing tin at this time. The lower level of the north wall contains a large side-hinged vertical board door allowing the passage of horses. Above this door on the second level is a large vertical board door which can be raised or lowered with a rope pulley. The lower level of the south elevation contains paired doors side hinged doors made from wood vertical boards. Above this door on the upper level is a large opening used to pitch hay to cattle in the back corral. There is no closure for this.

The interior of the north end of the lower level contains three stalls with mangers for horses. The lower level near the middle of the barn contains a walkway and wood oat bin where hay and grain can be placed into the horse mangers. A ladder leads to an opening in the second story floor. The south end of the lower level serves as a place for sick animals and newborn calves requiring extra attention. The floor throughout is dirt. This barn continues to be used as it was during the homestead days, to house horses, saddles, harness, hay and animals in need of special care.

Milk Shed (E) *(one contributing building, 1905)*

This 12-foot by 24-foot building with a rock foundation is oriented north and south near a slough. The west facing wall is 10 feet high and the east facing wall is 8 feet high, yielding a sloping half gable roof which drains to the east side of the building. The roof is cut lumber covered with sheets of roofing tin. The walls display board-and-batten cladding. The west elevation contains two small four-light fixed windows. The east elevation exhibits two openings, one closed by a sliding piece of wood; the other opening is boarded shut. A side-hinged wooden door is located in the north wall allowing the passage of cattle. The south elevation contains a Dutch-door.

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The south end of the building's interior contains a small wood corral for calves and three wooden headstalls in which to secure the heads of the milk cows. The head stalls are made of small wood poles forming a "V." A one legged milking stool rests on a shoulder high shelf where milk buckets were placed as cows were moved in and out. Leg chains, to keep the cows from kicking, hang in the shed. The Cain Family discontinued milking cows in the mid-1960s. Today, the shed is used to shelter new born/sick calves.

Loafing Shed (F) (one contributing building, circa 1905)

This 30-foot by 20-foot building sits about thirty feet north of the milk shed. It is oriented east and west and is covered by a gable roof topped cut lumber with panels of roofing tin. The roof is 15-feet high. The building is enclosed on three sides allowing cattle and horses to use it for shelter. The supporting frame is made of logs and log posts. The enclosed walls are constructed from horizontal cut boards clad with roofing tin. The loafing shed rests on a dry-laid rock foundation. A cut lumber floor on the second level allows for storage. Access to the storage area is through an opening in the floor using a wooden ladder. The west end of this building serves as part of the corral which circles the front of the barn.

Garage (G) (one contributing building, circa 1905)

This 30-foot by 20-foot building was originally built as a garage for cars and farm equipment. It is orientated east and west and sits about 60 feet north of the milk shed. A gable roof topped with roofing tin protects the garage. The roof is 12 feet high. The walls are made of horizontal boards though the east, west, and north elevations are covered with sheets of roofing tin. The south elevation contains three 8-foot wide paired doors constructed from vertical boards. The garage sits on a rock foundation and has a dirt floor. The building is used as storage for miscellaneous equipment, including an old horse drawn sled. In 2006, the roof received new roofing tin.

Chicken House (H) (one contributing building, circa 1905)

This 25-foot by 18-foot two story building, oriented east and west, is covered by a side gable roof; sheets of roofing tin overlay tongue-and-groove boards. Cladding is board-and-batten. The bottom floor is constructed into a hill with the result earth covers the lower level on three sides. The chicken house rests on a rock foundation. The front of the building faces south. A wooden side-hinged door provides ingress on the main level. A ribbon window consisting of three four-light fixed sashes bracket both sides of the door. The south elevation of the second story contains two large window openings; the size of the window openings suggests they originally contained a similar window frame patten as the main floor windows. The north elevation contains a wooden side-hinged door on the upper level. The floor of the bottom level is dirt covered with large flat rocks. The upper level contains a wooden floor where fryers and pullets were raised. Today, this level is used for lumber storage. The interior of the lower level contains a large roost and wooden ladders providing the chickens access to the roost. Nearby is a three-tiered series of egg laying boxes. Thin slats of wood form a scratching pen in the northeast corner of the building. The front area of this building is fenced. In 2007, the Cain Family discontinued using this as a chicken house.

Log Cabin (I) (one contributing building 1933)

This 17-foot by 13-foot log building is protected by a front gable roof topped with tongue-and-groove boards covered with roofing tin. The walls are constructed from logs. The northeast elevation contains a new, hand-made two-panel wood door with transom and the east elevation contains one four-light fixed vinyl window. The floor was tongue-and-groove fir, but was severely rotted necessitating removal.

Oscar Cain constructed the cabin from logs cut on the ranch in 1933. It served as the home for three years for Oscar's brother, wife and infant daughter. It was originally located in Section 11 of the ranch, near the log home of the Cain's.

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During the winter of 1947-48, Oscar divided the building in half, put sled runners under it and moved it to the ranch to be used as a bunk house for hired men. It was placed on a rock foundation, about seventy-five feet from the main house. A wood/coal barrel stove made by the Michigan Stove Company was used to heat the building.

During the winter of 2007-08, Ella Howard, daughter of Oscar and Gladys Cain, cut and hand peeled logs to replace those which had rotted. During the following winter, the building was totally dismantled, each log cleaned by hand, and then treated with pure linseed oil. The logs were re-assembled on a concrete pad, and a new tin roof installed. Future plans include installation of a new floor from remilled boards found on the ranch, and equipping the cabin with a railroad caboose stove. The cabin rests about 60 feet from its original location at the ranch, east of the house.

Corrals (J) (counted as *one contributing structure, 1905*)

Wooden plank fences form several corrals around the barn, loafing shed, milk shed and garage. The most defining feature of the corral system is the round corral with center post. This corral sits south of the barn and is connected to a loading ramp. The round corral marks the location where horses were snubbed next to the center post, blind folded, saddled and ridden for the first time in the early method of breaking horses. The configuration and construction of the corral using large round posts with planks dates back to the homestead era. Some of the wooden gates have been replaced with metal gates.

Non-contributing Features

Implement Garage (K) (*one non-contributing building, 1972*)

The 40-foot by 60-foot metal garage with metal frame, low slope gable roof, and concrete floor was constructed in 1972 to accommodate farming and haying equipment, and general mechanic work. It is 20 feet high. The north elevation contains a 3-foot by 6-foot foot entry door and a 10-foot by 11-foot garage style door. The east elevation contains paired 10-foot by 14-foot horizontally sliding doors.

Three Round Grain Storage Bins (L) (*three non-contributing structures, 1960's*)

These are round metal grain storage bins commonly found on farms and ranches. They measure about twelve feet in diameter and are eight feet high. Conical roofs cover the bins which rest on concrete foundations. Two are located 20 feet southeast of the implement garage and the other sits between the old wooden chicken house and the newer metal sided chicken house.

Metal Chicken House (M) (*one non-contributing building, 1970*)

This 12-foot by 20-foot building is orientated east and west. A gable roof made from cut lumber topped with sheets of roofing tin protects the building. Roofing tin clads the cut lumber walls. The west elevation contains a wooden side-hinged door. The south and east walls displays one window opening covered with wire mesh and plastic. Two wooden roosts rest inside the chicken house. This building was built as a place to raise baby chickens. Today, it is used for storage.

Outhouse (N) (*one non-contributing building, 2006*)

An outdoor toilet has always been located near the ranch buildings. In 2006, the old toilet, which was in poor condition and nearly full, was replaced with an Amish made building with a new 12-foot deep hole in the ground. This 5-foot by 5-foot building is covered by a half gable roof topped with interlocking asphalt shingles. It is 8 feet high at the front and

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slopes to 6 feet at the back. The walls, which are painted red, display board-and-batten construction. The floor is wood. Lumber from the old toilet was saved and has been milled to use as the floor in the log cabin.

Lawn Mower Shed (O) (one non-contributing building, 2000)

This is a commercially manufactured 8-foot by 10-foot shed. It is orientated east and west. A gambrel roof topped with interlocking asphalt shingles covers the shed. It is 8 feet tall at the center. The walls, which are painted white, are made from particle board. A wood foundation supports the building. The east elevation contains paired side-hinged doors.

Fuel Tanks (P) (two non-contributing structures, early 1980s)

Fifteen feet east of the large metal garage sit two three-hundred gallon fuel tanks. These tanks sit off the ground on metal supports and were installed in the early 1980s.

Integrity

From April 17, 1905 (Cheever Homestead) to the present time, the buildings have been used in the working operation of this cattle ranch. In 2009, the Cain/Shy Ranch was recognized by the Montana Stockgrowers as one of the continuously working cattle ranches in the same family for one hundred years. This continuity of use, coupled with the commitment of the Shys and Cains to maintain the buildings throughout the more than one hundred years that this ranch has been in existence, has preserved a way of life that is not far removed from the homestead days. Each of the buildings continues to serve a purpose in the cattle raising business. As a result, the Cain Ranch buildings display strong integrity because the setting of the ranch, the feeling and patterns of use reflect the traditional family-run ranch that started 105 years ago.

Location and setting are virtually undisturbed, reflecting the original period of occupancy. The non-contributing buildings represent the efforts of the Cain's to adapt to more modern ways of ranching. Ten buildings contribute to the integrity of the history of the Cain Ranch. The integrity of design and materials are mostly intact, reflecting functional considerations and period construction methods. Modifications to the contributing buildings have not greatly altered the historic character of the building or its relationship to the original ranch layout. Many of the recent alterations are related to roof maintenance; replacing old tin with new tin to prevent water damage to the building.

With the exception of the loafing shed and chicken house, all of the contributing buildings are in good repair due to the efforts of the Cain family. The rock foundations of the loafing shed and chicken house are starting to give way; however, the buildings themselves are in good shape.

The continued use of the property for ranching has resulted in its ability to easily convey the setting and feeling associated with the development of ranching in the twentieth century in southeastern Montana. The vast majority of the buildings at the Cain Ranch are associated with the earliest settlement of the property. Changes to the buildings occurred due to necessity, such as increasing the size of the house, or from maintenance requirements, replacing the cladding of the barn. The buildings were constructed by individuals who worked the land that supported them. All of the buildings served a specified function. Though the Cain Ranch retains only a remnant of the land originally utilized by the larger operations of the past, the ranch still reflects its ranching heritage. The Cain Ranch buildings are some of the best preserved homestead buildings in southeastern Montana, and specifically in the Pumpkin Creek area. The majority of extant homesteads in the area often contain only one or two buildings from the original homestead. The Cain Ranch, however, exhibits nearly all of the buildings associated with the period of significance. Only two buildings built by the Suttons during their occupancy of the property are gone; a small log ice house burned in 1969, and a small tractor shed was later torn down.

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Settlement of Upper Little Pumpkin Creek

During the Late Prehistoric period, the plains of southeastern Montana saw major changes with the influxes of people primarily due to improvements in bison hunting. The bow and arrow and the use of bison jumps were the factors which allowed for the movement of people through the Northern Plains. As a result of the movement, trading interactions increased.

The Powder River Basin was occupied by the Mountain Crow prior to AD 1600, and perhaps as early as AD 1400. Other tribes, including Eastern Shoshone, Northern Cheyenne and Teton Dakota Sioux, known to be in eastern Montana, came after the Mountain Crow, with most coming after AD 1800 (Wettstaed 1991:28-29). Evidence indicates the Sioux were in the area by AD 1780, with the Cheyenne arriving sometime between the late 1700's and the early 1800's (Weist 1977:26-33; Wettstaed 1991:29).

Exploration of the Powder River Basin occurred as early as the mid-1700s. Pierre Gaultier Verendrye, a Frenchman born in Canada, was an early explorer of the west. In 1742, Verendrye assembled an exploring party which took him near the Big Horn Mountains and across the Powder River country to South Dakota. Verendrye's visit set in motion further exploration of the region. In 1805, a Frenchman by the name of Francois Antoine Larocque, traversed the Powder River country. As an agent for the Northwest Fur Company, he was looking for prime trapping country, and hoped to contact Indians with whom he could establish trading relationships (Malone et al. 1991: 25, 42).

Euro-American expansion resulted in conflicts between whites and the tribes of the area. These conflicts eventually necessitated involvement by the U.S. Army, and in 1851, the Fort Laramie Treaty designated the area, as Crow territory (Weist 1977:44). The discovery of gold in southwestern Montana Territory in the early 1860s, further increased conflict between the Sioux and Cheyenne and whites who were moving to the Northwestern Plains crossing traditional buffalo hunting grounds. The resulting Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 closed the Bozeman Trail, the major transportation route across Wyoming and southeastern Montana and the military forts built to protect the corridor (Burlingame 1942; Doyle 1964). The same treaty reduced the eastern boundary of Crow Territory to the divide between the Bighorn and Rosebud Rivers, thereby excluding the Pumpkin Creek and Powder River region. Indian-white conflict increased again with the immigration of gold seekers to the Black Hills leading to the Sioux Wars of 1876-1877. The culmination of the Sioux Wars led to the eventual establishment of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, originally called the Tongue River Reservation, in 1884 (Svingen 1993:45).

In 1877, Fort Keogh and Milestown were established on the Yellowstone River, north of Ashland. Then, by the turn of the century, the area saw an influx of homesteaders (Wettstaed 1991:29). The arrival of the homesteaders in the northeast corner of the Powder River Basin triggered the establishment of several towns in the area. Ashland, located about twenty-five miles west of the Cain Ranch, was established in 1884; it received a post office in 1886 (Cheney 1984: 9). Today, it continues to serve area ranchers, and residents of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. It also serves as headquarters for the Ashland Ranger District of the Custer National Forest.

Oscar Broadus came to the Powder River country in 1885. Eventually, Broadus moved to a ranch where the town of Broadus is now located (about twenty-five miles east of the Cain Ranch.). The post office, established in 1900, was named after the family; however, a clerical error in Washington D.C. resulted in the omission of one of the "d's" (Cheney 1984: 33). The town slowly grew and by 1905, the first store was started by George Trautman (Powder River County Extension Homemakers Council 1967:641, 657). Today, Broadus serves area ranchers and farmers, and is the county seat of Powder River County.

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In 1888, the Stacey post office was created near where Camp Creek empties into Big Pumpkin Creek. Two years later, it was moved to the northwest corner of the county, 15 miles north-northeast of the Cain Ranch, to where the town of Stacey was located on Little Pumpkin Creek (Cheney 1984: 252, 253). In the early years, Broadus, Olive and Selway were served by the Stacey post office. Eventually, the town of Stacey served area ranchers, and boasted a general store, hotel, black smith shop and drug store. Stacey also gained a reputation for hosting rodeos from 1913 to 1923 (Powder River County Extension Homemakers Council 1967 234, 235).

In 1841, Congress passed the Preemption Act, allowing individuals to "squat" on public lands. The Preemption Act was the first of many Acts encouraging the movement settlement of the West. Around the turn of the century, Thomas Huskinson with his wife and brother, moved to the area, close to where George and Martha Cheever took up a homestead. Huskinson's wife and baby died at this location, and are buried on the ridge immediately east of the Cain Ranch buildings (Powder River County Extension Homemakers Council 1967 284, 285).

The act which allowed for squatting proved an inefficient method of distributing public lands, and in 1862, congress passed the Homestead Act. This act, signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln, is considered by many to be the most important legislation ever enacted in the United States. It is certainly the most important event in westward expansion. The Homestead Act of 1862 gave everyone, including women and immigrants an equal chance at becoming a land owner. In fact, women were encouraged to file for homestead lands, and many did. Thousands of immigrants came to this country, lured by the Homestead Act. As it turned out, this act proved to be a revolutionary concept in the distribution of public lands. Two hundred seventy million acres of public land was claimed.

The Homestead Act required individuals be the head of a family or least twenty-one years old. The claimant had to live on the land, and make improvements for five years. There were provisions for taking leaves of absence, as long as the local land office was notified in writing of such intent. The claimant was required to build a house, make improvements and farm the land. If the claimant died before final proof was filed, the widow could assume the claim by providing testimony of two witnesses who could substantiate that the widow had lived continuously on the land for two years.

In 1909, Congress passed the Enlarged Homestead Act, which allowed individuals to claim 320 acres for the purpose of farming. It had been determined that 160 acres was not enough land for dryland farmers to make a living. In 1916, the Stock-Raising Homestead Act was passed that allowed individuals to claim 640 acres for the purpose of ranching. By the time Congress repealed the homestead acts in 1976, about thirty four per cent of Montana's land had been claimed by this process. One hundred fifty one thousand, six hundred homesteads, equating to 32,050,480 acres (35 percent of the state's total acreage), were successfully patented in Montana, more than any other state (National Park Service 2009).

The arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Miles City in 1882 greatly accelerated the range cattle industry in southeastern Montana and Powder River Country by allowing access to the eastern markets. Prior to the arrival of the railroad, southeastern Montana was dependent on the Yellowstone River steamboats for transportation and shipment of goods. A map detailing the stock ranges of southeast Montana in 1884, including the Pumpkin and Little Pumpkin Creek drainages, illustrates the extensive ranges in this portion of Montana at that time (Gaw 1884). During this time, ranching was large-scale dependent on open range (Cultural Research & Management, Inc. 1987: 52-60; State engineer's Office 1961: 7-8). Both large and small corporations moved their herds into eastern Montana where they yielded substantial profits.

Much of this activity was the result of large herds of cattle arriving from the Oregon, Texas and Colorado. The cattle from Oregon came over the continental divide to lands drained by the upper Yellowstone River. Herds from the south mostly came through Dodge City to the Ogallala country to the headwaters of the Little Powder River. At this point, some herds went to the west of the Black Hills, while some swung to the east. Once around the Black Hills, the herds generally followed Little Powder River to the Powder River to the area of Powderville, where they crossed Mizpah Creek to Pumpkin

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Creek. The herds arrived in the Miles City area after following the Tongue River. Here the cattle either crossed the Yellowstone River just above Fort Keogh or continued south of the Yellowstone to the Musselshell River. Some of the cattle stayed in the Powder River and Pumpkin Creek drainages.

With the arrival of large herds of cattle came men who were convinced fortunes could be made by running cattle on the unfenced open spaces of eastern Montana. Frontier photographer L.A. Huffman documented through his work the life of the men who came with these cattle and how the various ranches managed the cattle business prior to the coming of fences. Huffman's photograph entitled "At Rest," is taken near the head of Little Pumpkin Creek. Huffman's comments about the scene captured by this photograph are: "The roundup moved early this day, and the cattle are now being held in the background while the men are eating their dinner. In a few minutes everything will be in a turmoil, and fifty men will be charging up and down the flat sorting these herds..." (Brown and Felton 1955: 222).

In his 1881 book, *The Beef Bonanza; or How to Get Rich on the Plains*, General James Brisbin stated "Montana has undoubtedly the best grazing grounds in America . . . The Yellowstone, Big Horn, Tongue River and Powder River regions contain the maximum advantages to the cattle-grower." (Brisbin 1881: 90).

The period of the open range boom in Montana highlighted uncontrolled and reckless growth in the livestock industry. The land was public domain with each ranch claiming specific areas recognized and respected by other cattlemen. The fall of 1886 witnessed overstocked and overgrazed ranges setting the stage for the devastation of the "Hard Winter of 1886-1887" (Fletcher 1969:138-157). The "Hard Winter" marked the end of the cattle industry in southeast Montana and Montana as a whole it was known. Future ranching occurred in a less free-wheeling and a more conservative manner (Dale 1960:114).

The opening of public lands to homesteaders who fenced the land in order to keep their cattle on their property and to keep free ranging cattle off also contributed to a change in ranching practices. As more and more of the open range was fenced, the days of "free grass" came to an end. The coming of individual ranches with barbed wire fences signaled one of the single biggest changes in the western environment. In an attempt to control overgrazing of the open range, local ranchers promoted the creation of the Otter Forest Reserve in 1907, located immediately west of the Cain Ranch. The name subsequently changed to the Custer National Forest in 1908.

The Milwaukee, Chicago & St. Paul, later the Milwaukee, Chicago and Puget Sound Railroad (the Milwaukee), arrived in Miles City in 1907. The presence of two railroads greatly spurred the arrival of immigrants and helped with getting products to market. The passage of the Enlarged Homestead Act in 1909 and the accompanying railroad promotion, invited more hopeful settlers to eastern Montana. Some wanted to farm their newly acquired land, while others thought more about raising cattle as their cash crop. The decision to farm or ranch or a combination was dictated by the nature of the land. In the case of those who homesteaded on the upper reaches of Little Pumpkin Creek, the land was rough, hilly and not suited for large track farming. Thus, ranching remained the focal point of the local economy, even though it went from free range ranching to smaller individual operations.

Winter feeding continued to be a problem for Montana ranchers. Homesteading had severely damaged much of the rangeland, divided ownership patterns, and driven up land prices. Competition ensued between stockmen, sheepmen and settlers, all vying for the same land. Overgrazing and overcrowding of the land became an issue. In response, the Mizpah-Pumpkin Creek Grazing District was established in 1928. In cooperation with federal and state governments, the Northern Pacific Railroad, and a group of southeastern Montana ranchers, the initial cooperative grazing district in the United States formed. The Mizpah-Pumpkin Creek Grazing Association leased over 108,000 acres of public and private rangeland (all withdrawn from settlement), carefully controlling the numbers of cattle on the range. Use was restricted to stockmen who had lands within or adjacent to the district. The district was established to determine if leasing of the public domain for grazing would remedy the overgrazing and overcrowding problem inherent with the established "free grass"

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policies. The district proved itself during the severe drought years when members withstood the harsh conditions while their neighbors, who relied on the earlier open range policy, removed their herds from the range from necessity. The Mizpah-Pumpkin Creek Grazing Association served until 1962. The success of the Mizpah-Pumpkin Creek Grazing Association spurred the formation of additional grazing districts through the Montana legislature, and in 1934, the United States Congress passed the Taylor Grazing Act. Following the Montana blueprint, the Taylor Grazing Act established the practice of leasing federally owned rangeland to stockmen. The act provided reliable pasturage at low cost without the obligation of purchasing the land (Muhn 1987: 1, 2, 35; Malone et al. 1991:317-318). All of the grazing districts established under the Taylor Grazing Act are still in effect today (Bureau of Land Management 2009). By virtue of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, the U.S. Grazing Service was established to manage public rangelands and in 1946, the Grazing Service and the General Land Office merged to form the Bureau of Land Management. The original lands of the Mizpah-Pumpkin Creek Grazing Association are located about 35 miles northeast of the Cain Ranch.

The Rural Electrification Authority (REA) was a New Deal agency resulting in the eventual electrification of much of rural Montana. Beginning in 1935-1936, the REA extended loans to farmers' cooperatives and other organizations enabling them to build rural electrical distribution systems. This resulted in more than two dozen electric cooperatives to make power available to practically every farm and ranch in the state (Malone et al. 1991: 297).

Census counts for Powder River County and Custer County (of which Powder River County was part of until 1919) reflect the ruggedness of the landscape. The census for Custer County shows an increase from 7891 to 14,123 people, nearly a 50 percent increase, from 1900 to 1910, likely the result of the Enlarged Homestead act of 1909. While the increased population is reflective of the entire county, it can be assumed the Pumpkin Creek and Powder River areas registered a proportional increase. The census for Powder River County for 1930 displays a population of 3909 bracketed by populations of just over 3000 individuals for 1920 and 1940 (U.S. Bureau of Census 1890-2000). The difficulty of ranching and farming in Powder River County and the Pumpkin Creek area is further exemplified by the agricultural census which indicated in 1920, Powder River County contained 833 farms (U.S. Bureau of Census, Fourteenth Census of the United States 1920). By 1950, this number had nearly dwindled in half, to 472 (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1950 Census of Agriculture, Vol. 8 1950).

Early Homesteads, Big and Little Pumpkin Creeks

In 1880, John R. Selway settled on Big Pumpkin Creek. He started out with cattle, but later transitioned into the sheep business, becoming one of the largest sheep ranchers in the area. On Little Pumpkin Creek, a tributary of Big Pumpkin Creek, Charles Daly took up a homestead in about 1885. The first building he constructed was an 18-foot by 18-foot log cabin with a dirt floor. In 1907, he built a house which measured sixty feet long. It had four bedrooms, front room, dining room and a screened porch. Daly also constructed a log barn and chicken house. In August of 1909, the Daly's lost everything to fire. The fire reportedly burned for three weeks, consuming 10 sets of harness, seven saddles, 14 horses, 125 ton of hay and most of the chickens (Beach 1989: 19, 29; Powder River County Extension Homemakers Council 1967: 18, 261).

Captain Ambrose Marvel was the first to settle in the upper reaches of the East Fork of Little Pumpkin Creek. After leading several wagon trains to Montana, the first being in 1880, Marvel decided to homestead north of Home Creek Butte, on a creek which now bears his name. The year was 1888. As part of his claim, he built a beautiful home and many other buildings to support his ranching operation. He and his wife, Amelia Hotchkiss, stayed 21 years. Marvel died in 1907, and the next year, Mrs. Marvel sold the place to the Sutton Brothers who hailed from Texas. Over the next 35 years, the four brothers built the ranch into one of the finest stock ranches in Montana (Powder River County Extension Homemakers Council 1967: 282, 283.). The Marvel/Sutton Ranch is located about two miles northwest of the Cain Ranch.

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The George and Martha Cheever Homestead

George and Martha Cheever with daughter Lucretia, left New Hampshire and came to Miles City, Montana in 1889. Prior to their arrival in Montana, George Cheever had served as a sergeant in Captain T. Carter's Company "B," Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers from May 27, 1861 to January 15, 1865, (Homestead Entry 2814). George worked as an engineer for the state school, and Martha and Lucretia taught music. Although there is no written documentation confirming the Cheevers visited the Marvel Ranch, when they decided to homestead on the East Fork of Little Pumpkin Creek, they likely were acquainted with Captain Marvel; perhaps, he had encouraged them to consider the land near his ranch. If they had visited, surely Marvel would have told them about the free flowing spring waters and good grass which grew in the hill country, and that, cattle did very well in the higher, forested land.

In 1905, when much of the public lands remained unclaimed (the Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909 resulted in an increase from 7500 claims in Montana in 1909 to 22,000 claims after passage of the Act), the Cheevers could certainly have chosen land more suitable to farming, but the beautiful nature of the land around Home Creek Butte and an apparent desire to become ranchers brought them to the East Fork of Little Pumpkin Creek.

On April 17, 1905, George and Martha Cheever, with daughter Lucretia and her husband Ernest Shy, took up residence on the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 2 South, Range 47 East in what was at the time the Otter Forest Reserve (Custer National Forest) in Custer County. The year 1919 marked the creation of Powder River County from a portion of Custer County resulting in the homestead falling under the jurisdiction of the newly created county (Homestead Entry No. 2814).

On January 23, 1909, George died, leaving Martha to follow through with patenting the homestead. According to the homestead records, three issues came up in this process. First, Martha had to show that she was head of the household and at least twenty one years old. Two people were required to file papers stating they were familiar with the Cheevers and that indeed they lived on the homestead claim and had made improvements. Second, there were concerns over the Cheevers meeting the residency requirements. Documents showing George had served in the Army were filed. This allowed two years of credit to be applied against the five year residency requirement. Lastly, in April 1908, the township where the homestead was located was withdrawn from coal filing. Further, this land was withdrawn from all entry in April 1909, as mandated by Coal Land Withdrawal, Montana No. 1, Executive Order of July 9, 1910. Because the township where the ranch is located sits over the Fort Union Formation which contains many horizons of coal, the government reserved all mining rights. The homestead records for the Cheever patent contain a detailed description of the land and the subsurface coal seams. In this report, George Archibald, Mineral Inspector for the government wrote: "Unless the entrywoman submits a right of election, as per Act of June 22, 1910, accepting title with reservation of the coal to the Government, I would respectfully recommend that the entry be held for cancellation upon the charge that it is underlain by at least 2 beds of coal..." After papers were filed to resolve these three issues, Martha received final patent on September 16, 1912 (Homestead Entry No. 2814).

Part of the final filing includes a letter from the Mineral Inspector of the Department of Interior, General Land Office, dated January 16, 1912. In it the inspector writes: "The entryman has built an excellent house of 7 or 8 rooms, sawed lumber painted and well finished throughout. Also, a large barn, several sheds, a large cellar, outhouses, big substantial corrals etc. The entry is all fenced and a large part of the entry (15 acres) has been cultivated continuously. Cheever is known throughout the locality as having been an actual settler and his wife and her mother still reside upon the place." (Homestead Entry No. 2814). The buildings listed in this letter are the focus of this nomination.

The period from 1910 to the beginning of World War I saw above average precipitation, which resulted in more grass and hay for the cattle. With the adjoining land, purchased by the Cheever's son-in-law Ernest Shy, the family increased their

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cattle herd. In 1918, Martha died leaving the ranch operation to Ernest and Lucretia. Ernest, a slight unassuming man, had been born to ranching parents, and with his knowledge and hard work, the ranch prospered. Demand for cattle increased as the war continued, and with the coming of the railroads to central Montana, ranchers had a less expensive method of bringing their cattle to market.

Oscar and Gladys Cain

In 1931, Oscar and Gladys Cain left their jobs (ranch hand and cook) with the Sutton Brother's Ranch on Marvel Creek and bought two sections of railroad land about two miles south of the Ernest Shy Ranch (Cheever Homestead). Oscar built a one room log house, and in February of 1933, he, Gladys and their two small children, Donald and Helen, moved in. It was the dream of the young couple to be ranchers. With the onset of the "Dirty Thirties" dry weather and the Great Depression, Oscar "Sal" sheared sheep and worked on WPA projects to keep the family in staples. Money was hard to come by, so he gave one section of land back to the railroad. Gladys, who is alive at age 99, looks back on these days as the happiest of her life. She says "I had a house for my family, and with an occasional deer, we never went hungry (personal interview, September 26, 2009).

Because the Shy's were the Cain's closest neighbors, the two families often worked together. As Ernest got older, Oscar and the Cain's two boys helped with the ranching activities including haying, branding cattle and butchering hogs. In 1936, Lucretia passed away, leaving Ernest a widower. He lived alone for a couple of years before marrying Gertrude (Gertie) Sutton, widow of Tom Sutton. Because Ernest never had children, he "adopted" the Cain's kids, which now numbered four. With advancing age slowing Ernest, the Shy's leased their ranch to the Cain's and moved to Miles City. In 1943, the Cain's left their log home, and moved into the Shy residence, the house the Cheever's built in 1905. It was at this time the Cheever Homestead buildings came under the care of the Cain's.

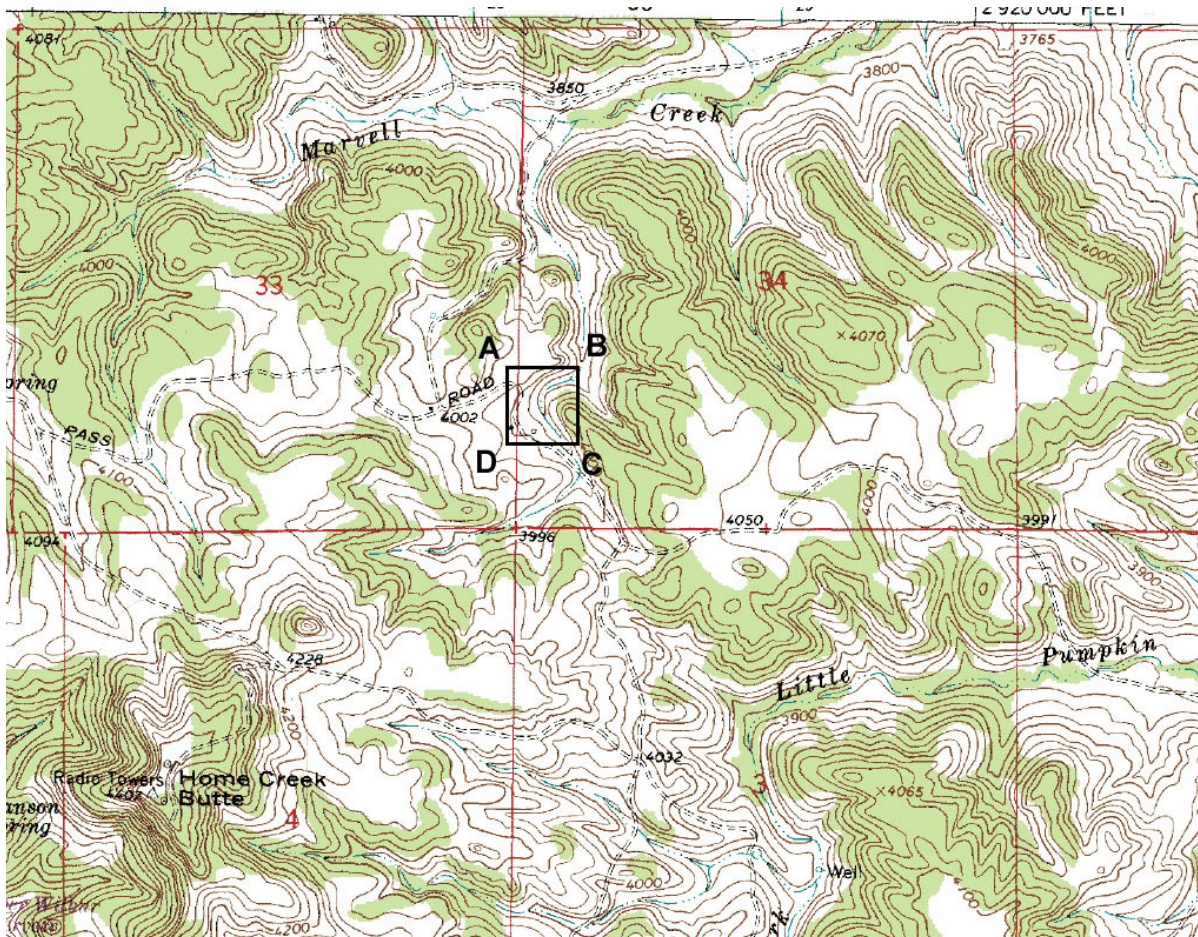
The Cain Ranch today is managed by Donald, eldest son of Oscar and Gladys. Oscar passed away in 1973. The Cain Ranch clearly illustrates an early twentieth century ranch in southeast Montana. Many of the buildings and structures date to 1905 and were constructed by George and Martha Cheever to support raising cattle. Each building serves a specific purpose, critical to the operation of a ranch. The ranch is associated with only two families; the Cheevers and the Cains. The ranch serves as an excellent representation of the ranching life style in the Little Pumpkin Creek drainage and great Pumpkin Creek Valley of southeast Montana that has endured for more than a century, brought about by one of the most important pieces of legislation ever enacted by this country. The Cain Ranch is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

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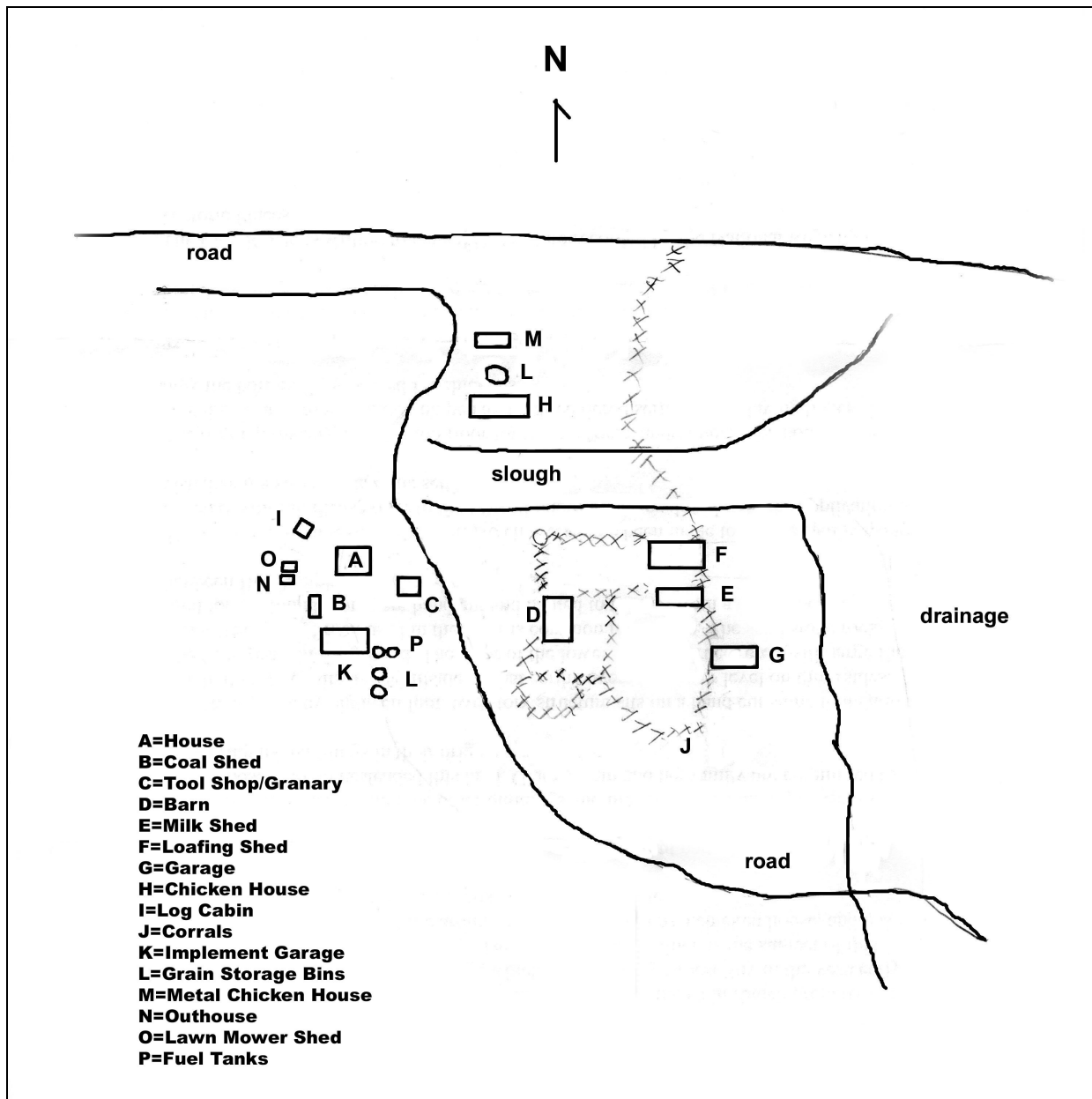
Location of Cain Ranch. Home Creek Butte 7.5' Quadrangle Map 1966 (Photorevised 1985). Section 33 and 34, Township 2 South, Range 47 East

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Sketch Map of Cain Ranch (not to scale)

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Photolog

In accordance with the March 2005 Photo Policy expansion, the photos that accompany this nomination are printed on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, using a Hewlett Packard 100 gray photo cartridge. This combination of paper and inks is included on the NR's list of "Acceptable Ink and Paper combinations for Digital Images." The images are also recorded on an archival CD-R with a resolution at least 1200x1800 pixels, 300 dpi in "true color" 24-bit format.

Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: House, south elevation. View to north.
Photograph Number: 0001

Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: House, north elevation. View to south.
Photograph Number: 0002

Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Coal Shed, east elevation. View to west.
Photograph Number: 0003

Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Tool Shop/Granary, south elevation. View to northwest.
Photograph Number: 0004

Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Barn, south elevation. View to north.
Photograph Number: 0005

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Milk Shed, south elevation. View to north.
Photograph Number: 0006

Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Loafing Shed, south elevation. View to northeast.
Photograph Number: 0007

Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Garage, south elevation. View to north.
Photograph Number: 0008

Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Chicken House, south elevation. View to north.
Photograph Number: 0009

Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Log Cabin, northeast elevation. View to southwest.
Photograph Number: 00010

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Corrals. View to north.
Photograph Number: 00011

Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Implement Garage, east elevation. View to southwest.
Photograph Number: 00012

Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Grain Bin, southeast elevation. View to northwest.
Photograph Number: 00013

Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Metal Chicken House, west and south elevations. View to northeast.
Photograph Number: 00014

Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Outhouse, east elevations. View to west.
Photograph Number: 00015

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Lawn Mower Shed, east elevation. View to west.
Photograph Number: 00016

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: House, south elevation. View to north.
Photograph Number: 0001

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: House, north elevation. View to south.
Photograph Number: 0002

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Coal Shed, east elevation. View to west.
Photograph Number: 0003

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Tool Shop/Granary, south elevation. View to northwest.
Photograph Number: 0004

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Barn, south elevation. View to north.
Photograph Number: 0005

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Milk Shed, south elevation. View to north.
Photograph Number: 0006

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Loafing Shed, south elevation. View to northeast.
Photograph Number: 0007

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Garage, south elevation. View to north.
Photograph Number: 0008

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Chicken House, south elevation. View to north.
Photograph Number: 0009

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Log Cabin, northeast elevation. View to southwest.
Photograph Number: 00010

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Corrals. View to north.
Photograph Number: 00011

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Implement Garage and two Fuel Tanks, east elevation. View to southwest.
Photograph Number: 00012

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Grain Bin, southeast elevation. View to northwest.
Photograph Number: 00013

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Metal Chicken House, west and south elevations. View to northeast.
Photograph Number: 00014

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Outhouse, east elevations. View to west.
Photograph Number: 00015

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Name: Cain Ranch
County and State: Powder River County, Montana
Photographer: Ella Mae Howard
Date of Photograph: 12/4/2009
Location of original negative: State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT
Description and view of camera: Lawn Mower Shed, east elevation. View to west.
Photograph Number: 00016